Family Living – 2009 Exam Review

**Multiple Choice (40 – 1 mark per question)**

1. Frustration is when things are not satisfied which builds up what?
2. What were three parts of the “psychic apparatus” did Freud believe control our mind?
3. What were George Mead’s three stages of Social Development?
4. Carl Jung divided the psyche into three parts. What were they?
5. What was Adler known for?
6. Obedience and punishment orientation stage is in which level of Kohlberg’s personality theory?
7. Universal ethical principles stage is in which level of Kohlberg’s personality theory?
8. What theory did Carl Jung focus on the most?
9. The two phases of communication according to Mead
10. Learning that symbols have significant meanings and uses
11. When will a child be born with blue eyes 100% of the time?
12. What is a trait?
13. If a person has an extra 21st chromosome that causes small structure and low mentality, what do they have?
14. What are the two different kinds of alleles?
15. A trait that is expressed over another is called what?
16. How many chromosomes do you get from each parent?
17. Which chromosome pair determines the sex of the child?
18. Which child might have good social skills and love to entertain and talk to others?
19. Which disorder causes problems with the clotting of blood?
20. What is less powerful gene called?
21. When a child is called “big boy” or “pretty girl” what are they doing?
22. Which parent determines the sex of the child?
23. Colour blindness is most likely carried by which parent?
24. If you have two X chromosomes, what is your gender?
25. What does DNA stand for?
26. If one of your parents has straight hair and one has curly hair, what will your hair be?
27. Which child does not accept criticism well?
28. Which child is usually moody and occasionally lacks sensitivity?
29. What type of contact spreads HIV, hepatitis, hepatitis C and syphilis?
30. What kind of contact spreads infections like genital herpes, genital warts and pubic lice?
31. This non-sexual act spreads STIs through blood.
32. Which age group has the highest rates of Chlamydia and gonorrhea?
33. What will prevent Hepatitis B?
34. If a woman has an STI and does not get treated, what problems may she have later in life?
35. These should be washed with warm water and soap after every use.
36. What is designed to prevent pregnancy but not STIs?
37. What is another word for not having sex?
38. HIV is not spread by these flying insects.
39. Doing this alone or with a partner is safe as long as you avoid contact with sperm, vaginal fluid or blood of your partner.
40. What are the two most common STIs in Canada?
41. Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is the virus that causes genital warts. What other disease is HPV also connected with?
42. What virus can be passed to a baby through the mother’s breast milk?
43. Most youth think they won’t get an STI. What age range has the highest rate of STIs?
44. What is another word for Gonorrhea?
45. What should you use every time you have sex?
46. Who is at risk for getting an STI?

**True and False (10 – 1 mark per question)**

1. You can catch HIV/AIDS by working or going to school with someone who has HIV. (T/F)
2. I am safe if I share food with someone who has HIV/AIDS. (T/F)
3. You cannot get an STI the first time you have sex. (T/F)
4. You can only have one STI at a time. (T/F)
5. A pregnant woman can pass an STI to her baby during pregnancy or birth. (T/F)
6. You can have an STI and not have any symptoms. (T/F)
7. If you wash after sex, you won’t get an STI. (T/F)
8. During oral sex, if you have a sore on your mouth, you could spread an STI. (T/F)
9. HIV/AIDS can be spread by using the same toilet as a person living with HIV/AIDS. (T/F)
10. STIs can be transmitted through acts of violence. (T/F)

**Fill in the Blank (10 – 1 mark per question)**

1. The desire to fulfill our potential. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Striving to overcome our short-comings. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Boys held in higher esteem than girls. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What you are aware of at any particular moment. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Anything (memories) that you can make conscious. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Things not easily available to awareness. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Unorganized part of the personality that contains basic drives. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Organized part of the personality that contains conscious awareness. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Spiritual goals and conscience of the personality. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. An unlearned tendency to experience things in a certain way. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. A kind of knowledge we are all born with. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answer (32 – 4 marks per question)**

1. Describe three of Kohlberg’s six stages of moral reasoning and give an example of each.
   1. Obedience and punishment
   2. Self-interest
   3. Interpersonal accord and conformity
   4. Authority and social obedience
   5. Social contract
   6. Universal ethical principles
2. What do you believe is the most important stage of Erikson’s theory and why (think of the shoe)?
3. What did Freud believe was the most important stage of his personality theory and why?
4. Explain the difference between acquaintances, selected friends, and significant friends.
5. Why do some people never achieve an intimate relationship?
6. Identify the three styles of infant attachment and relate each to relationships formed as adults.
7. How can the actions of a family member outside the home affect the family?
8. Define:
   1. Nuclear family
   2. Single parent family
   3. Extended family
   4. Blended family
9. List two positive ways a family member can influence the entire family.
10. List two negative ways a family member can influence the entire family.
11. How are family routines changed when someone becomes ill?
12. What are three main purposes of a family? Briefly describe each.

**Essay (25)**

1. Looking at the 40 Developmental Assets, which assets do you think you have attained and how? How do you plan to develop the rest of the assets?